

Whitehead arrives in Jeddah

JEDDAH (AP) — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead arrived Saturday on a 24-hour visit to Saudi Arabia and "familiarisation" talks with King Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. Government sources said the U.S. official was to hold discussions with Prince Saud late Saturday and have an audience with King Fahd Sunday morning. Arab diplomatic sources said that apart from the get-acquainted nature of the visit Whitehead also was to listen to Saudi views on the latest developments in the Middle East crisis. He visited Jordan, Egypt and Israel, before coming to Saudi Arabia, where he reportedly reviewed efforts under way by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for Middle East peace. U.S. embassy officials in Jeddah declined to give details of Mr. Whitehead's talks with Saudi officials. He is due to leave for Morocco on Sunday.

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Israelis storm, shell Lebanon villages

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli troops searching for resistance men on Saturday blew up three houses in occupied South Lebanon and shelled a village just outside Israel's self-declared "security zone". Lebanese security sources said. Israeli troops backed by "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militiamen stormed Majdal Zoun village on the edge of the zone and destroyed three houses with explosives, the sources said. The Israelis also fired mortars beyond the zone at Deir Janoun, one of a cluster of villages known for determined resistance to Israeli occupation. Sources in the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia said its men operating in "security zone" killed four SLA men in a mortar attack on SLA posts at Jibbain and Tairah villages. The Amal men were attacked by Israeli troops while leaving the zone but there were no casualties. Israeli troops also shelled an Amal checkpoint on the coast road five kilometres north of border strip, the Amal sources said.

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Regent receives Eurocouncil envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday received Bernard Dupont, member of the Swiss parliament and member of a parliamentary delegation of the Council of Europe currently on a visit to Jordan. The Regent and Mr. Dupont exchanged views about a number of issues of interest to the two countries. The meeting was attended by Swiss Charge d'Affaires in Amman Dr. Kurt Wiss. Mr. Dupont arrived here Friday on a fact-finding mission to the Middle East from the Council of Europe.

Iraq reports dawn attack on Iranians

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi troops launched a dawn attack on Iranian positions in the East Tigris southern sector of the Gulf war front early Saturday, an Iraqi military spokesman reported. "I was told by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), he said the attack at 05:30 a.m. (0130 GMT), with artillery and tank support, inflicted heavy Iranian losses of both men and equipment.

Uganda frees detainees, sets venue for talks

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda's new military rulers on Saturday freed more than 1,000 political detainees and announced that they will hold peace talks with the country's main rebel group in Tanzania on Tuesday. The country's military strongman, Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, said that a government delegation would hold talks with "your colleagues who do not want to join hands with the government," a reference to the National Resistance Army (NRA) rebels led by Yoweri Museveni. He was speaking at a ceremony in Kampala's central square (Earlier story on page 8).

14 killed in Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO (AP) — At least 14 people, including five policemen, were killed Saturday in the northern town of Vavuniya when Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked a police patrol, officials said. It was the most serious incident involving security forces since the June 18 ceasefire agreement between the Colombo government and Tamil separatists. On Monday, the next round of peace talks between the government and the Tamil separatists is scheduled to begin in Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan.

Sudan formally asks Egypt to hand over Numeiri

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan has officially asked Egypt to extradite deposed President Jaafar Numeiri, Sudanese Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafa'allah said Saturday. "We believe Numeiri should not be identified as a political refugee," Mr. Dafa'allah told a press conference also attended by General Abdul-Rahman Swaridhab, who led the coup which ousted Mr. Numeiri last April. Sudan had not yet received a reply from Egypt, he added.

Jordanian doctors transplant heart

Hussein Medical Centre team performs first-ever transplantation in Arab World

Recipient reported in stable condition

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The first-ever heart transplant surgery in the Arab World has been successfully performed by a team of Jordanian doctors and the patient was reported in stable condition on Saturday, 24 hours after the operation.

Major-General Da'oud Hanania, director of the Royal Medical Services and chief of cardiac surgery at King Hussein Medical Centre, said he expected the patient, Abdullah Mohammad Khalil, 23, to leave hospital within the next two weeks.

Dr. Hanania, who, together with a team of surgeons from the medical centre, performed the surgery, said the operation on Friday evening lasted for four hours and the actual heart transplant process took about 80 minutes.

The transplanted heart was taken from a 26-year-old Jordanian, Walid Khaled Hindawi, who suffered brain death in a car accident four days ago. Dr. Hanania told the Jordan Times.

In addition to giving permission for their son's heart to be transplanted, the Hindawi family also permitted one of the kidneys of the car accident victim to be transplanted to a 42-year-old woman. Dr. Hanania said the kidney recipient was also doing "very well".

Dr. Hanania praised the Hindawi family for their humanitarian gesture, which, he said, "emanated from patriotic sentiment and Arab traditions."

Khalil had been suffering from congestive cardiomyopathy, a heart muscle disease which could have been fatal within months, Dr. Hanania said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mohammad Khalil, the patient's father, said his son had been taken to Munich, West Germany, where he underwent intensive medical treatment for three months but did not achieve any progress.

"The West German doctors' final diagnosis was that my son had a birth deficiency which could never be cured," Mr. Khalil said. Subsequently, the patient was taken back to Amman and admitted at Al Hussein Medical Centre.

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Major-General Da'oud Hanania with Abdullah Khalil, who underwent the Arab World's first-ever heart transplant surgery in Jordan on Friday. The donor of the heart was Walid Hindawi (right) who suffered brain death in a car accident four days ago (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)



Summit endorsed Jordan-PLO cooperation, Hassan II says

Combined agency dispatches

CASABLANCA — King Hassan II of Morocco said Saturday the extraordinary Arab summit which concluded in Casablanca on Friday approved cooperation between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in efforts for solving the Palestinian problem and achieving Middle East peace, but not necessarily the proposals contained in the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement.

"In our deliberations and discussions, they (Jordan and the PLO) found from us only blessing for this plan," King Hassan told a press conference.

"But some delegations said although we bless Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation, we find it difficult to bless a movement which has not started yet."

The king also said that any peace plan should not steer away from the "legal iron path" of the 1982 Fez peace plan.

The Fez plan, reached at an Arab summit held in Fez, Morocco, calls for an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital. The Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement calls for a Palestinian state in confederation with Jordan.

The king's comments, made one day after the emergency summit ended, were similar to the concluding summit statement which said the Arab leaders had "noted with appreciation" the explanation of the agreement by King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

King Hussein said in a closed summit session that the agreement was "the last feasible chance" for peace in the Middle East and asked for the summit's support.

"Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are sovereign partners, they do not need this meeting's ratification," King Hussein said at the news conference. "What they need is support for the process they want to

start. We want them to move and we bless any move which adheres to the principles of the Fez plan," King Hassan added.

The Moroccan monarch, who spoke in Arabic and French, said he would try to convince the U.S. administration that "a Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation is the best way for reaching a peaceful and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

"They (the United States) insist on their position of no negotiations or discussion with the PLO and their intransigence" does not help the situation, King Hassan said.

The emergency summit was called by King Hassan to discuss Arab unity and the Palestinian problem, specifically the Feb. 11 agreement.

Syria and Libya, which have strongly criticised the agreement, did not attend the summit. The gathering was also marred by the boycott of Algeria, Lebanon and South Yemen, and the absence of key Arab leaders such as Saudi King Fahd and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah, who led his country's delegation to the summit, was quoted on Saturday as warning that the Arab World was in danger of being divided into spheres of influence between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"We are beset with dangers, primarily the danger of intra-Arab disunity being manipulated (to turn the Arab region) into cantons and confessional small states divided between the two superpowers and to Israel's satisfaction," Prince Abdullah told the Saudi Press Agency in an interview.

The prince, who doubles as deputy prime minister and commander of Saudi Arabia's National Guard, cautioned that the "Arabs and Muslims might have

to face a nightmare turned into reality... if they did not remedy their conditions of disunity."

Prince Abdullah based his note of caution on the contention that an "era of coexistence has come to an end" between the two superpowers.

He urged the Arab powers to "beware of the adverse consequences of polarisation," saying that changes in the Soviet leadership have marked a shift in Soviet policy.

Prince Abdullah indicated that one aspect of these changes was an inclination by the U.S. and the Soviet Union to define specific regions in the Mideast and elsewhere as their respective spheres of influence.

The Saudi Press Agency, commenting on Prince Abdullah's statement, said the Arab summit conference which ended Friday had urged the Arabs to muster a united stance on the Mideast crisis and communicate this to the Nov. 19 Geneva summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Saudi Arabia refuses to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The allusion to Arab disunity apparently reflected Prince Abdullah's concern and plans, having been assigned along with a Tunisian high official to resolve disputes between Syria and Jordan and iron out Iraqi-Syrian differences.

The summit also asked Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Mauritania to reconcile Iraq and Libya and end the rift between Libya and the PLO.

It also assigned King Hassan to present the Arab causes on the international level at the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

The three-day summit was attended by 17 of the 21 Arab League members, with Syria, Libya,



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday hands over to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Khayyat Jordan's banner of pilgrims leaving for Saudi Arabia to perform Haj. Dr. Khayyat is the head of this year's Jordanian pilgrims (Petra photo)

Regent urges pilgrims to muster support for liberation struggle

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday called on Jordanian pilgrims heading for Saudi Arabia to perform the Haj to urge their brethren from other Islamic countries to support the Islamic struggle for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied territories and holy places there.

"Go and tell your pilgrim brothers that we (in Jordan) are the castle of steadfastness... we stand in the face of evil... in the face of the enemy," the Regent said. "Go, remind them of the occupied holy lands... of the occupied holy mosque... tell them about the dangers that face the Muslims and urge them to unite..." he told the last group of Jordanian pilgrims in a farewell address.

In a ceremony organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs at Um Al Hiran, south of Amman, the Crown Prince urged the pilgrims to be "ambassadors of goodwill" to Muslims from all over the world.

The Regent conveyed to the pilgrims His Majesty King Hussein's wishes for a safe and secure journey.

The Regent later handed over the banner of pilgrimage to the minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs and head of Jordan's pilgrimage missions, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat.

Dr. Al Khayyat presented Prince Hassan a copy of the Holy Quran.

Dr. Khayyat also addressed the

pilgrims and said: "These caravans of pilgrims coming from both the East and the West Bank, from north of Palestine and from the south, from Jerusalem, Gaza and the Palestinian coast, are the indication of unity... the flight you take from Al Aqsa Mosque towards the Holy Mosque of Mecca is also an indication of Islamic unity."

Sheikh Ayyesh Al Hwain, on behalf of the pilgrims, delivered a speech thanking the Regent for his continued care for pilgrims' affairs.

A 40-member band belonging to an orphanage in Jerusalem played music during the ceremony. The band is on a 10-day visit to the East Bank.

Cabinet hears Masri's report on summit results

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet held an ordinary session Saturday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, during which the ministers heard a report submitted by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on the results and resolutions of the extraordinary Arab summit which concluded on Friday in Casablanca, Morocco.

The cabinet also discussed a number of subjects on its agenda and took decisions.

Mr. Masri and members of the Jordanian delegation to the Arab summit, returned to Amman earlier Saturday.

Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Lawzi and

Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Mr. Masri were received upon arrival by Mr. Majali, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh and Parliament Secretary General Hani Khair.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al'asem and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid were also members of the delegation to the summit. They are accompanying His Majesty King Hussein who is currently on a visit to Spain. The King headed the delegation to the summit and left Casablanca for Spain after the conclusion of the summit on Friday.

Settler stabbed in Hebron

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An armed Jewish settler from the occupied West Bank was stabbed Saturday in the Palestinian town of Hebron and the Israeli occupation authorities imposed a curfew on the area, police said.

The settler, who came to Israel from the United States, was rushed to hospital and was listed in satisfactory condition with chest and neck wounds, said police spokesman David Cohen.

It was the second attack on an Israeli in the West Bank in the last 10 days. On July 30, an Israeli man was fatally shot in the city of Nablus.

The government has adopted a series of measures to counter the wave of anti-Israeli violence in which 10 Israelis have been killed this year, including imprisonment without trial and expulsion.

At least five Palestinians have been detained in the past 10 days without trial for alleged anti-Israeli activity and another Palestinian has been ordered deported.

The settler attacked on Saturday was walking near the Arab market of Hebron when two people accosted him and stabbed him with penknives, police said.

An indefinite curfew was imposed restricting residents to their homes in order to allow large police and army forces to search the area for the assailants, Cohen said.

Israel Radio reported that several suspects were detained.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, four Israelis were detained after demonstrating against an order to deport a former Palestinian activist, Khalil Abu Ziad.

Israeli officials said the four men were arrested after they demonstrated outside the home of Abu Ziad in Azorfa village near Bethlehem.

They were part of a larger group who had earlier been refused permission to demonstrate in front of the Israeli occupation headquarters in Ramallah.

The decision to deport Abu Ziad was announced on Thursday as part of the new tough security measures Israel is taking against Palestinian resistance.

The army described him as a top leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He completed a 10-year sentence in 1980

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Jordan marks anniversary of King's accession to throne

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan today celebrates the 33rd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. It was 33 years ago when 17-year-old Prince Hussein became King of Jordan on Aug. 11, 1952, thus continuing the march of the Great Arab Revolt against backwardness, colonisation and ignorance and stressing the people's cohesion with the leadership to confront all challenges facing the nation.

To mark the occasion of the anniversary, all government departments and public institutions will remain closed on Sunday and an industrial festival will be held in Amman to highlight Jordanian industries. The festival is organised for the second year running by the Arabic language magazine Al Moustahlik in cooperation with the Housing Bank.

The festival is to include a display of Jordanian industrial products through a procession of decorated vehicles to proceed from the Palace of Culture and pass through main streets of the capital before gathering at a point near the Martyr's Monument near the Sports City. Later the festival is to extend over a whole month in the form of an industrial exhibit that will be held at the Amman Development Corporation headquarters.

Other celebrations have been scheduled in various governorates.

Also to mark the occasion, Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib will open a book exhibition in Irbid governorate on Sunday.

Also on the occasion, the Ministry of Communications has issued new postal stamps under the title of the International Youth Year. Minister Muheddin Hussein announced Saturday.

Jordan, while celebrating this occasion, remembers the respectable position which King Hussein has achieved for the Arab Nation through the effective role which the Kingdom played in the service of Arab causes.

Jordan also remembers with great pride the achievements which raised Jordan to a lofty position in the Third World despite the Kingdom's meagre resources, poor capabilities and big dangers and challenges.

The Jordanian march

Since the very beginning, Jordan has chosen for itself an Arab policy based on clear understanding of the fact that the Arab unity is the best way for confronting challenges facing the Arab World. Therefore, Jordan has been a pioneer in proposing initiatives and responding to calls aimed at achieving Arab solidarity in tackling all issues at the Arab and international arenas and which affect the Arab World. Jordan has affirmed its Arab loyalty on all occasions and under all circumstances despite its small size and limited resources.

At the international level, King Hussein has followed a wise course in leadership which made Jordan gain international reputation and occupy a respectable position among countries with limited resources. This policy is based on the principles of solutions through

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Officials discuss tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — The importance and the role of the tourism sector in the national economy and the government's determination to activate it were the main topics discussed during a meeting held at the Holiday Inn Hotel Saturday.

The meeting was chaired by Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib and Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher.

Mr. Khatib said that our aim is to create the suitable atmosphere to attract tourists and to establish additional job opportunities. This, he said, requires the private sector to shoulder the responsibility of marketing Jordan tourismally in foreign countries and to define the programmes which encourage the tourist to stay in Jordan for long periods.

Dr. Muasher stressed the importance of amending all laws to cope with a national comprehensive plan to activate the tourism sector, pointing out that it has been decided to set up a national fund for promoting tourism to Jordan within the new five-year development plan.

The meeting discussed a memo submitted by the association of hotels' owners. Tourism officials presented their suggestions and remarks aiming at promoting this vital sector.

Attending the meeting were the under-secretaries of the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Supply, Industry and Trade and the Tourism Authority director general, in addition to officials of various tourism institutions from the public and private sectors.

Kana'an, Leclercq review efforts to reopen Hospice

AMMAN (J.T.) — French ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Patrick Leclercq, said Saturday France and its partners in the European Community (EC) were ready to offer all support needed for reopening the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem which was closed by the Israeli occupation authorities on July 29.

The French ambassador's pledge came during a visit he made to the Ministry of Occupied Territories where he held discussions with Minister Taher Kana'an.

Dr. Kana'an briefed Mr. Leclercq on Jordan's efforts to reopen the hospital and on the outcome of the recent talks he had with Austrian Cardinal Franz Koenig, head of the Austrian Catholic Church, which owns the hospital.

The hospital, rented to Jordan and controlled by Israel since 1967, used to cater for poor Palestinians living in the West Bank.

Queen receives Arab children's delegations

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday received at Al Nadwa Palace delegations of children from 13 Arab countries. The children are currently participating in an eight-day "Arab Children's Conference," a joint Arab cultural programme held in Jordan annually.

Children delegations from Tunisia, Iraq, Kuwait, Jatar, Morocco, Egypt, the Sultanate of Oman, Lebanon, Bahrain, North Yemen, Algeria, Somalia and Palestine arrived in Jordan Friday upon invitation from Queen Noor.

Dressed in their national costumes, Arab children, accompanied by their supervisors, approached and greeted Queen Noor. Some of them presented her with gifts they especially brought from their respective home countries.

In his speech, he called on all Arab countries to adopt the same project saying that such an event will increase cooperation and will promote friendly ties between people of the Arab World.

The programme which aims at deepening Arab children's awareness of their common culture and heritage was initiated by Queen Noor following an Arab summit which was held in Amman in 1980.

The programme which is being held for the fifth time also aims to make children realise that they belong to one nation with a common culture and goal.

In an earlier press conference, special advisor to Queen Noor, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti said that Queen Noor believes that "Arab children ought to have direct access to the concepts of common culture and goals, with the purpose of enhancing their belief in their nation."

The conference will also open new channels for promoting local popular activities as many Jordanian children will participate in the programme which is considered to be a national popular event.

Each delegation includes four children who are accompanied by a supervisor. They are staying at the Tyche Hotel in Amman and 10 Jordanian children representing the Kingdom's various districts are staying with them at the hotel.

On the first day of their stay, the children visited Jordanian museums, the Roman Amphitheatre and the Martyr's Monument in Amman.

During their stay in Amman, the children will tour the country's governorates, touristic and archaeological sites to acquaint themselves with Jordan's progress and development.

The Arab children will hold a gathering at the end of their stay at the Haya Arts Centre in which they will outline their experiences in Jordan.

The event is sponsored by various local, government and private institutions such as the ministries of foreign affairs, information, youth, culture, tourism and antiquities, interior, labour and social development, the Jordanian Armed Forces, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Friends of the Children Society and the Haya Arts Centre.

Jordan Television will film a documentary on the Arab children's conference which will later be sent to all Arab countries to be transmitted on the occasion of the Arab Children's Day on Oct. 7.

Jordan has extended invitations to all Arab countries who are members of the Arab League but only 13 countries responded to the invitation. Children delegations to which Jordan is considered to be the first of its kind in the developing world.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday receives Arab children attending an annual cultural programme in Amman (Petra photo).

Jordan marks King's accession to throne

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dialogue, open channels for communication, and mutual respect and equal treatment. Jordan's relations with the world's countries were decided according to the stand of these countries towards main Arab causes.

Because Jordan believes that the Palestinian cause is its primary cause, it continued, under the leadership of King Hussein, its support for the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories and offered all its available capabilities to support their steadfastness in the face of Israeli plans aimed at changing the demographic status of the land and evicting it from its legitimate inhabitants. Jordan went on with its consultations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Arab countries to coordinate efforts and to consolidate stands and arrive at a just and durable solution to the Palestinian problem. Jordan also continued its consultations and

contacts at the international level to crystallise an international stand that would contribute to finding this solution through an international peace conference with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO.

Keeping in line with its pan-Arab stands, Jordan supported Iraq since the early beginning of the war which Iran started against Iraq.

On the domestic front, the King attached all care to and took special interest in the Armed Forces and is always endeavouring to make these forces master the latest fighting techniques to confront any aggression and to defend the Arab Nation.

Since the early 50s, Jordan started march towards development in both social and economic fields because it realised the necessity for utilising economic and social resources in the best manner at the minimum cost.

The first step in the direction of long-term planning was the drawing up of the 1962-67 five-year development plan. Due to the 1967 war resulting in the West Bank falling under the Israeli occupation, Jordan replaced this five-year plan with a seven-year plan for the years 1964 to 1970. In the 60s the Jordanian economy started its development march towards a balanced economy while in the 70s Jordan achieved high growth in economic development.

Stemming from its desire to continue this development boom, Jordan prepared the first five-year development plan for the years 1976 to 1980. The development efforts in those years resulted in unprecedented growth in economic development and increase in the volume of actual investments. Jordan is now about to finish the new five-year development plan for the years 1986 to 1990.

AMPCO restructuring expected to increase agricultural benefits

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In accordance with a decision taken by the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC), the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) will soon become a fully government-owned company.

Mr. Marwan Dudin, chairman of the committee presently running AMPCO, told the Jordan Times that this status is more appropriate to a company whose activities are developmental rather than profitable and which therefore can hardly be expected to meet the interests of private shareholders. In the case of profits or gains of any kind, those would rather be reinvested or otherwise used to strengthen the company, so that the dividends distributed would be negligible, he added.

The capital of AMPCO is set at JD 10 million, divided into shares of JD 1 each, according to Mr. Dudin, of which presently JD 5.1 million is held by the government. In Mr. Dudin's opinion, the government should be entitled to shares worth JD 7 million, the true equivalent of the estimated value of the equipment and facilities

supplied to the company by the government.

There has been some disagreement concerning the value of the fixed assets of AMPCO which the government side estimates to be about JD 17 million and while the private shareholders believe to be much less.

Private shareholders, contributions to the company's capital so far does not exceed the first twenty-five per cent instalment, which, as Mr. Dudin pointed out, amounts to less than the value of five days shipments to Damascus by AMPCO. However, according to the decisions of the Higher Agricultural Council, the remainder of the shares will be bought by government institutions and the private shareholders will be approached to sell their shares.

Main functions

AMPCO now has to fulfil two main functions in the light of the recommendations and objectives of the Higher Agricultural Council. These are to take measures to deal with glut and bottlenecks, such as internal and external sales, and to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of the cropping patterns system.

Mr. Dudin stressed that the company's activities in no way interfere with the private market as AMPCO only covers between 15 to 20 per cent of the total volume of agricultural products in Jordan and also restricts its activities to certain produce such as tomatoes and cucumbers, and more particularly to the handling of glut and bottlenecks. This is the full accord with Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i's statements to strengthen the role of the private sector, he added.

Concerning the future of agricultural production in Jordan, Mr. Dudin said that constantly changing import-export patterns could only play a minor role in solving its problems, while the development of small scale farming should be given high priority, as the country's environmental conditions are not suitable for large scale mechanised farming. The cultivation of products which otherwise have to be imported should be encouraged, also by means of import restrictions, as was recently the case with apples, he added.

A regulatory body — which will probably take the form of a corporation — will be set up to regulate imports and exports in order to encourage and protect local production, olive oil and olive oil products being high up on the list. Mr. Dudin said. In this corporation, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Planning and other concerned ministries will be represented as well as the Customs Department, credit organisations and farmers, he concluded.

Jordanian doctors transplant heart

(Continued from page 1)

Mohammad Khalil praised the standard of medical services in Jordan and the progress they achieved under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

"Medical services in Jordan are on equal terms with those of most advanced countries, for my son did not recover but on the hands of the skilled staff of Al Hussein Medical Centre", Mr. Khalil, a lawyer said.

He also praised the Hindawi family for their contribution in saving his son's life.

Dr. Hanania, commenting on the success percentage of heart transplant surgery, said the operation performed on Friday was 85 per cent successful which is compatible with international standards.

The number of heart transplantation cases around the world has considerably increased in terms of number of operations and rate of success in the last three years because of technical advances and the discovery of new drugs that overcome the recipient body's rejection of transplanted organs, Dr. Hanania said. "Heart

transplant operations have been performed on a larger scale in the wake of the discovery of cyclosporine, which prevents anti-organ rejection by the recipient body to a large extent", he said.

Some 850 to 900 operations of this kind have been performed all over the world ever since the first surgery was conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard in South Africa in 1967. Most of these operations were performed in the United States, England, Western Europe and South Africa.

Such an operation could cost about \$60,000 in the advanced countries. In Jordan, however, the medical centre, acting in accordance with King Hussein's guidance, contributes part of the medical fees for every Jordanian citizen in addition to granting free treatment for the Armed Forces, Dr. Hanania said.

Open heart surgery was first performed in Jordan in 1978. Since then more than 5,000 similar operations, in addition to 10,000 cardiovascular surgeries, have been performed in the Kingdom.

The late donor of the heart that

saved Mr. Khalil's life was working with the government of the United Arab Emirates. He was on leave from his duty in Abu Dhabi and was planning to get married when he met with the accident, according to his father, Khaled Al Hindawi, a retired army officer.

"We had arranged for his marriage to be solemnised next week and preparations for the event were going on when disaster struck," said the elder Hindawi.

Asked what prompted him to grant permission for the doctors to transplant his son's heart and kidney, he replied: "If I had refused the request it would have meant a murder, for my permission or refusal meant life or death for another human being."

"When Dr. Hanania suggested that the heart of my son be transplanted to save another life, I readily agreed," he said. "My son had already expired and I sincerely hope that the recipient of my son's heart can lead a normal life."

"I also hope that my example will be the forerunner of a trend which will be followed by others in Jordan," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal Decree approves loan accord

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a loan agreement between the Jordanian government and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The loan will be used to finance central Jordan Valley irrigation project.

11,000 apply for Yarmouk seats

IRBID (Petra) — A senior official at Yarmouk University Saturday said that the admission and registration department has already received 11,000 applications from various Jordanian, male and female students who wish to enroll in the University's 1985/1986 academic year. Mr. Farouq Al Mufti, director of the department, said that applications have already been classified and are to be analysed later by computers. Mr. Mufti told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the first batch of nominated candidates will be interviewed by the university after Aug. 17.

Muasher extends deadline for Viva

AMMAN (Petra) — According to a resolution passed by Minister of Supply Rajai Muasher, the company manufacturing Viva soft drink was permitted an extension, to expire at the end of this year, to change its selling strategy. As of January 1986 the company should be marketing its product in reusable glass containers.

Court sentences hashish dealer

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ziyad Ali Ahmad to six month imprisonment and fined him JD 50 for dealing in hashish. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Ambassador tours excavation sites

IRBID (Petra) — West German Ambassador Hewig Bartels Saturday visited the excavation sites at Tel Al Mughhar and Zargoun in the northern part of the country. Dr. Mu'awiah Ibrahim, director of archaeology and anthropology at Yarmouk University, accompanied Dr. Bartels during his visit. Excavations at both sites are carried out by a joint Jordanian-German team. Dr. Bartels later visited the university and delivered a number of reference books and maps to the Library of Archaeology and Anthropology.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

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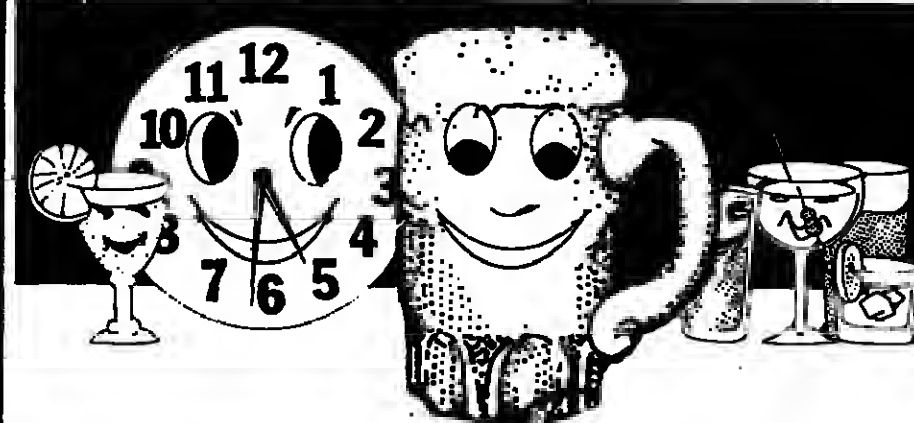
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Summit was good

NOT EVERYONE will view the outcome of the Arab summit at Casablanca in the same light. Depending on which side you are and what views you take, the summit may be categorised either as a success or a failure.

In fact the summit cannot be seen with a black and white picture only. But as far as Jordan and the PLO are concerned, its outcome can be viewed very positively indeed.

The foreign minister, Mr. Taher Masri, told Jordanian reporters in Morocco on Friday that the summit was positive since the resolutions adopted by it do warrant optimism for restoring joint Arab action. The summit's response to the Feb. 11 accord was "positive and clear" as a result of what His Majesty King Hussein stated in his speech to the conference and due to the efforts the King made with other leaders attending the meeting, Mr. Masri said. "We consider the outcome as a victory for what Jordan has always called for — the necessity of holding these important and useful conferences — and the summit's final communiqué is a confirmation of the importance and effectiveness of such meetings."

Mr. Masri is in a position to pass a good judgement on the results of the summit. The foreign minister took an active part in his three-day deliberations and knew what was possible to achieve and what was not. If he says Jordan is satisfied with the outcome then the outcome must be satisfactory to us.

Granted that the Arab leaders did not explicitly endorse the Jordan-PLO accord as we had hoped for. But we all know the circumstances under which the conference was convened and the strenuous efforts that still have to be exerted in order to achieve all our goals.

By reaffirming their strong support for the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people and for all PLO efforts to regain Palestinian rights, the Arab leaders further contributed to making their summit a positive one.

Their stand on the Iran-Iraq war is another major contribution towards strengthening the Arab cause. So was the summit's position on Lebanon and the Palestinians living there.

Enough and well for now that the summit was held at all and that its convening represented a major step towards closing Arab ranks.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Positive summit outcome

THE EXTRAORDINARY Arab summit was concluded in Morocco in an atmosphere of brotherly feelings and solidarity. And the final communiqué reflected the importance the summit attaches on normalising relations among Arab countries.

The two committees set up to undertake the task of normalising Arab relations manifest the Arab leaders' keenness on re-building Arab solidarity.

The final communiqué reflected the Arab leaders' appreciation to King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat for their endeavours to breathe life into the Palestine issue and the Jordanian-PLO accord which has been reached to help implement the Fez summit resolutions. The leaders said that the implementation of the plan within an international conference is bound to bring about peace to the region.

The communiqué also renewed an Arab pledge to continue supporting the steadfastness of Arab population under occupation rule and condemned Iran's aggressive attitude towards Iraq and the Arab nation. The Arab leaders said that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war was catastrophic to the whole Gulf region and urged all Arab states to re-consider their relations with Iran if it continued the war. The communiqué voiced the Arab leaders' determination to provide protection to Palestinian camps in Lebanon and called on the PLO and Lebanon's government to reach an understanding on this point.

Al Dustour: Serving higher interests

THE EXTRAORDINARY Arab summit has achieved one important thing: it showed that the Arabs are ready to forego side issues and disputes and meet together to look into ways of safeguarding higher national interests. For this reason, and to ensure future meetings, the summit has set up two committees and entrusted them with normalising relations within the Arab World, and reestablishing solidarity among Arab countries in view of the current difficult circumstances the Arab nation is passing through.

The gesture serves as a reminder to all Arabs that it is high time for all of them to mobilise their resources and efforts and abide by the Arab League Charter to maintain a strong and coherent Arab World, free of divisions and weaknesses. The summit noticed with grave concern the continued Gulf war and the huge material and human losses this war has caused in the Gulf region. The Arab leaders condemned Iran's persistence on continuing this war and its drive to occupy Iraqi territory. This implies that all Arab countries should honour their commitment to Iraq in harmony with the Arab League Charter and help their sister state to confront and abort Iranian aggression.

The summit's final communiqué noted with appreciation the detailed explanations given by King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on their joint accord and plans to help regain Arab lands and rights in Palestine. The summit stressed the need for all Arabs to honour their commitment to help the Arab population under Israeli rule and strengthen their steadfastness.

Sawt Al Shaab: One step forward

WE HOPE that the Arab leaders' resolutions taken at their extraordinary summit in Casablanca will take their peoples one step forward specially on the way towards building Arab solidarity. We hope also that the summit had brought home to the Arab leaders and their peoples the dimensions of the Gulf war and the importance of embarking on a pan-Arab peace plan to find a just solution to the Palestine problem.

It is good to see the Arab summit forming committees entrusted with normalising inter-Arab relations, but it remains to see if the Arab parties concerned will react favourably to these mediation efforts.

The Arab summit welcomed the explanations given by King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Amman accord signed on Feb. 11, and this means that the accord is in total harmony with the resolutions of the Fez Arab summit, and serve as "a green light" for the Jordanians and the Palestinians to go ahead with plans designed to regain Arab rights and lands in Palestine.

The summit was an attempt by the Arab leaders to revive the spirit of the Arab League and breathe life into its various institutions. It was a positive initiative coming under very difficult circumstances, and we hope the resolutions will be translated into good and positive results.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Balance of payments reflects adjustment

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

TENTATIVE FIGURES for the Jordanian balance of payments for 1984 are now available from the Central Bank's Monthly Statistical Bulletin of May 1985.

The net deficit for the past year, measured by the changes in the monetary sector, is JD 63.5 million. In absolute figures, this is the highest ever, but it could be lower in real terms than the deficit of JD 61.8 million experienced in 1982.

The balance of trade (merchandise) showed a deficit of JD 77.2 million, a decline of JD 112.8 million. This improvement resulted mainly from higher exports. During 1984,

imports decreased slightly by JD 32.8 million, to become JD 1069.2 million, whereas exports increased by JD 80.1 million to reach JD 290.7 million.

The Iraqi market was instrumental in helping the export sector to recover after the depression of 1983. Central Bank of Jordan financed these exports which Iraq is now repaying through oil deliveries shipped overland to the Jordanian refinery.

The services sector posted a net surplus of JD 418.5 million, thanks to the expatriates' transfers. Had it not been for the substantial transfers of Jordanians working abroad, the services sector would have

showed a net deficit of JD 56.6 million.

The rather weak performance of services is due to the sluggish proceeds of incoming tourism, which was once a growth area. Tourism was retreating steadily in the last five years without any thing being done about it. The overall picture of the travel balance worsened owing to the continuous expansion of the outgoing tourism. Unless this unfavourable situation is reversed one way or another, the expenditure in foreign exchange of Jordanians travelling abroad, excluding the expatriates and their families, will exceed the proceeds of foreign

tourists arriving in Jordan.

The Central Bank showed all the transfers of expatriates on the credit side of the balance of payments, ignoring the fact that a sizable portion is actually routed to the West Bank. Perhaps this is the reason why the balance has a major item amounting to JD 65.4 million as errors and omissions to get the account balanced.

Although the balance of payments covers only the East Bank, it omits all other funds transferred to the West Bank and all products of the West Bank crossing the bridges to the East Bank.

Around 150,000 non-Jordanian labourers working in

the country are estimated to have transferred JD 87.8 million to their home countries during 1984. It is speculated that the amount could be even higher. This item is growing at alarming proportions.

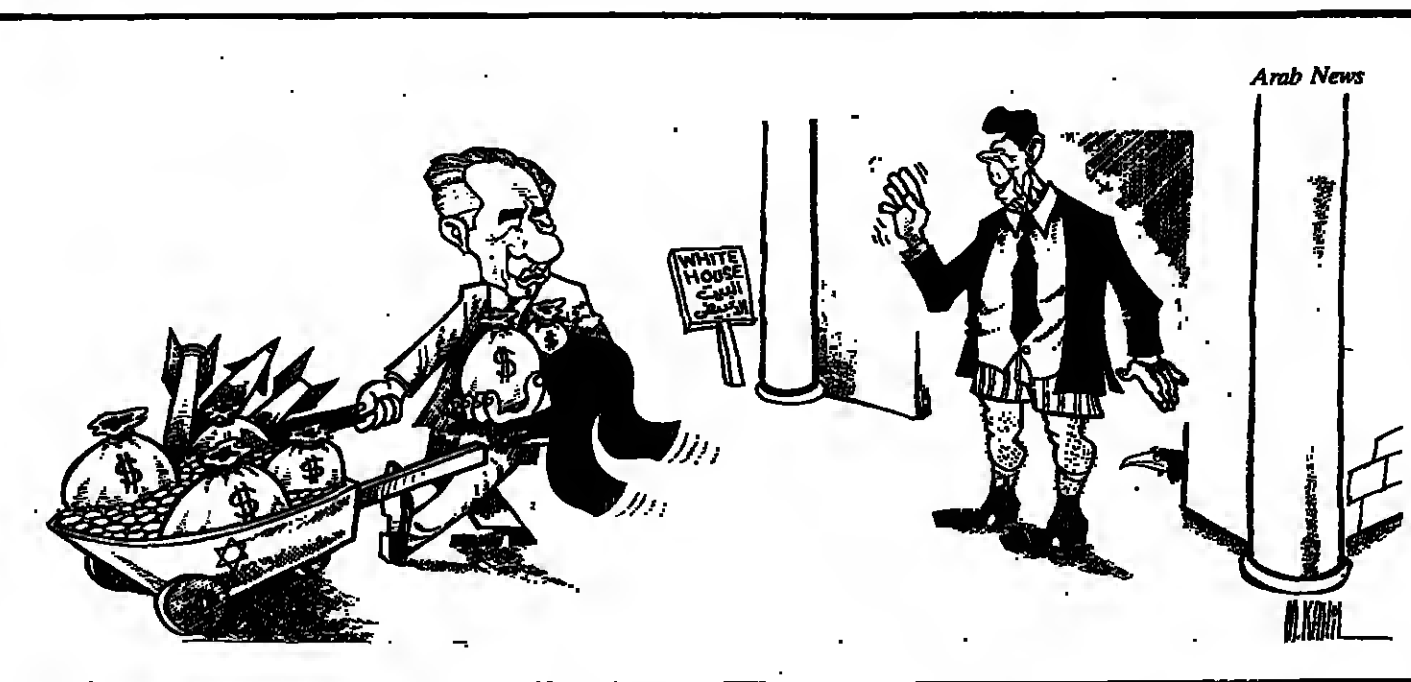
The unrequited transfers contributed JD 274.4 million, of which JD 257.3 million is attributed to Arab financial support. This is the fourth year in a row that this source is decreasing.

Capital account, which is the balance of payments' term for external borrowing, showed a credit of JD 151.3 million. Only in 1982 did Jordan borrow more. Borrowing for balance of payments purposes

accelerated to make up for the drop in Arab financial support.

The bottom line in the balance of payments was a credit in the monetary sector of JD 63.5 million which means that Jordan used that much of its net reserves in foreign exchange to cover the deficit in the payments of 1984.

It is obvious that the balance of payments revealed weaknesses in the Jordanian external economy, but it should be noted that there is nothing new about what is going on. The expectations were far worse. The Jordanian economy demonstrated a lot of resiliency and ability to adjust, recover and forge ahead.



Boycott of white shops signifies new form of black resistance to Pretoria

By Victor Mallet
Reuters

EAST LONDON, South Africa — South Africa's blacks are increasingly using consumer boycotts to express their grievances on the country's white minority rulers as anti-apartheid unrest grips their townships.

A black consumer boycott of white shops in several towns in the Eastern Cape province, one of the areas covered by a state of emergency declared by the government on July 21, recently spread from Port Elizabeth to the Port of East London.

The move left some white traders without any customers at all. "It's very bad," said one white woman who runs a hardware store. "There are no customers," she said, surveying her deserted shop.

Her husband, referring to the wars between black and white settlers in the Eastern Cape in the 19th century, said: "The 'Kaffir wars' were here at East London. We fear them (the blacks)... they are an ungovernable people". They declined to be identified.

The Eastern Cape boycotts are in support of a variety of demands, including the withdrawal of troops sent into black townships during the rioting that has claimed more than 500 lives in the past year and a half.

They have persuaded local white chambers of commerce to bring black grievances to the gov-

ernment's notice. "The threat of a national black consumer boycott is no longer a paranoid retailer's bad dream," said the magazine Finance Week and calls for government opponents to a spread of the boycott movement.

"It could turn into a real nightmare. The Port Elizabeth boycott... (has) shown blacks just how powerful a tool their purchasing power is," the newspaper said.

The Port Elizabeth boycott began a week before President P.W. Botha declared a state of emergency in the Eastern Cape and around Johannesburg. Such boycotts are now one of the few non-violent forms of protest available to blacks.

Meetings of government opponents have been banned in the Eastern Cape and elsewhere since March and recently the government decided to outlaw mass funerals and funeral marches in terms of its new emergency powers.

The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), calling a strike on the country's vital gold and coal mines from Aug. 25, has warned of a boycott of white businesses around mining towns if the government does not lift the state of emergency.

In the Western Cape, the area around Cape Town where whites first settled South Africa in 1652, opponents of the government say they are planning a boycott of white shops by blacks and col-

oured, those classified as mixed-race under apartheid.

Police have arrested dozens of blacks in the Eastern Cape on charges of intimidation, saying they threaten customers who try to shop at white stores. Blacks have been alleged to search residents for "white" goods as they enter the townships.

East London's boycott began with a pamphlet distributed in its black townships saying: "Don't buy in town".

Signed by a "Consumer Boycott Committee", the leaflet made a number of demands, including the lifting of the state of emergency and the dismantling of tribal homelands for blacks.

It urged the East London city council to open segregated facilities such as beaches to all races.

The government is already trying to stamp out boycotts with its new emergency powers.

In one Eastern Cape town, Graaff-Reinet, police say they will close shops whose operations contribute to a boycott, which effectively means closure of black shops if boycotts go on.

Ironically black retailers almost invariably buy from white wholesalers, but the effectiveness of the boycott weapon as a non-violent form of pressure is becoming increasingly clear.

Black Methodist Priest Milton Matiwane said the boycott in Port Elizabeth, which forced the white mayor to call in Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange to dis-

cuss the crisis, seemed to be having a considerable effect.

"Whites are beginning to realise that we also have a say," he said. "They can't live without us."

Another economic muscle being used in the fight against apartheid is a growing black trade union movement recognised by the authorities only in 1979, with the threatened NUM strike the latest example.

A rash of school boycotts recently persuaded the government to yield to demands by black pupils for more student representation in the running of schools, although negotiations are now deadlocked and school boycotts continue nationwide.

In East London itself a boycott by blacks of the local newspaper, the Daily Dispatch, in protest over its lack of coverage of anti-government organisations, cut circulation and forced the paper to publish a front-page announcement.

"The Daily Dispatch concedes that certain references and terms used in some of its articles could have caused offence to a large section of its readership," said the statement.

"It further wishes to emphasise that although its editorial policy was assumed in some quarters to be pro-apartheid, it has no such intentions."

In an accompanying statement the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front called off the boycott if it implemented.

Uganda cries again, Obote again in exile

Deep-rooted tribalism and grievances over slow economic recovery have brought Uganda to the brink of chaos again and put Milton Obote in a second exile. But, says Michael Holman in London, a helicopter crash was the main turning point.

As Apollo Milton Obote, in exile yet again, watches events unfold in Uganda he may well be reflecting that to lose power through a coup may befall any African leader once, but a second time-smacks of carelessness.

But for all his faults Dr. Obote was not careless. The task of presiding over Uganda's recovery from the Amin years was overwhelming, the tribal divisions deep-rooted, and violence in the society endemic.

These problems were compounded by an abiding resentment on the part of many Ugandans at Dr. Obote's strategies in the 1960s during his first term in office, and the bitterness created during the general election of December 1980, when pre-election manoeuvring and rigging at the polls gave him a flawed mandate for a second term.

While Dr. Obote pressed ahead with long overdue economic reforms, with the backing of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, he did nothing to assuage the tribal divisions his victory exacerbated. He drew increasingly for support from his own northern Lango people, and alienated the Acholi tribe, also from the north, who together with the Lango dominate the army.

He became steadily more authoritarian towards dissent and finally lost control of his poorly trained army which was facing a challenge from a guerrilla movement, the National Resistance Army (NRA).

One of the most serious problems facing Uganda today is that Dr. Obote leaves no obvious successor with the skill and experience to guide the country. Uganda has yet to recover from the brutality and economic neglect suffered under General Idi Amin and from the war that led to General Amin's downfall in April 1979. General Amin deposed Dr. Obote in 1971.

Although ex-president Godfrey Binaisa, in office during 1980, may be expected to return, along with the NRA leader, Yoweri Museveni, to meet the organisers of the recent coup, neither they nor other political figures of the day proved capable of putting post-Amin Uganda on the path to recovery.

The euphoria and sense of national reconciliation that marked Gen. Amin's departure was dissipated first by the late President Yusuf Lule, then by his successor Godfrey Binaisa, and finally by the military council that ran Uganda until the 1980 elections.

Donors, at first willing to help in the recovery, grew sceptical as successive administrations failed to tackle pressing economic issues — such as a grossly overvalued currency and an agricultural pricing policy which left peasant producers turning from coffee, tea and other exports to food crops.

It was against this background that the reemergence of Dr. Obote, who had spent his nine-year exile in neighbouring Tanzania, was welcomed, if not by the majority of Ugandans certainly by most Western and Commonwealth governments.

Only Dr. Obote, it seemed, with his past experience could preside over recovery. He also appeared a changed man, urging on Ugandans a mixed economy rather than the pseudo socialist blueprint which marked the later years of his first period in office. He was also apparently committed to a multi-party democracy instead of the de facto one-party state he left behind.

These considerations may well have influenced the assessment of the Commonwealth observer group which, despite strong scepticism from journalists and diplomats in Kampala, endorsed the 1980 elections as a valid exercise in democracy. Yet both the run-up to the elections and counting itself were marked by serious ir-

regularities. "We came into a nest of vipers," complained one Commonwealth official whose views, however, did not affect the final verdict.

For the Buganda, the country's largest single tribe (about 18 per cent of Uganda's 14 million population) and Dr. Obote's traditional opponents, it was the last straw. They still resented the President's erosion in the 1960s of the powers of their traditional kings and Dr. Obote began his second term of office facing abiding hostility from the Buganda heartland in the south and around Kampala itself.

UPC officials hoped that an economic recovery which delivered essential goods, revived a run-down industrial sector and rewarded farmers with realistic prices would in time buy off resentment.

The first steps seemed encouraging. Within weeks the Obote administration had drawn up a realistic recovery programme. By mid-1981 an IMF agreement had been reached, the Uganda shilling had been floated, most price controls removed, and crop prices, dramatically increased.

After a decade of decline the Ugandan economy began to recover — but too slowly to ease abiding grievances. In what became known as the Luwero triangle outside Kampala, guerrilla groups launched hit and run attacks, taking sanctuary in the dense and hilly bush, and enjoying the sympathy if not the active support of the Buganda people.

As the National Resistance Army, drawing support from the Buganda and the west gathered strength, the army mounted a brutal and ineffectual response. Villages in the Luwero triangle suspected of harbouring guerrillas were ransacked and scores of thousands of villagers either died at the hands of the army or of exposure and disease after fleeing into the countryside. Some estimates put the death toll at more than 100,000.

A turning point in both the war and in the affairs of the army came in December 1983, when the army chief-of-staff, Lt.-Col. David Oyite Ojok, was killed in a helicopter crash.

Lt.-Col. Ojok was not only an able army officer. As a Lango from the north, the same tribe as Dr. Obote, he was the president's key man in the Lango-Acholi army.

The death of a man respected by both sides was followed by bitter jostling for power which fatally undermined Dr. Obote's authority. Lt.-Col. Ojok's successor, Lt.-Col. Smith Opon-Akai — another Lango — was not appointed until last August.

In the intervening nine months the discipline and morale of the army deteriorated further, and the NRA guerrillas extended their activities to the west of the country, earlier in July capturing the town of Fort Portal.

The tentative economic recovery was running out of steam. Resources required to revive the industrial sector had been underestimated, and what was available was often inadequately utilised.

An inflationary budget in mid-1984 which boosted civil servants' salaries may have been designed to pave the way to the general election that had been scheduled for later this year, but was regarded by donors as a serious setback to the recovery programme.

Prospects now could hardly be bleaker. From a divided army, a guerrilla group which has no worked-out alternative, and a demoralised population the new regime has to forge a fresh alliance. The task will be every bit as demanding as that which confronted President Obote and his predecessors — Financial Times news feature.

Is Marcos losing his magic grip?

By Graham Lovell
Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos appears to be losing his grip as ringmaster of the Philippine political circus.

Political and diplomatic sources believe his threat to dissolve the National Assembly and perhaps resign and call an early presidential election might be a sign of panic after 20 years of authoritarian rule, much of it under martial law.

The double election threat emerged from a meeting last week of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) Party, which said impeachment moves by the opposition could derail the national economic recovery programme, undermine outside confidence in the Marcos government and blunt the anti-insurgency campaign.

The sources say the impeachment threat, possible U.S. embassy evidence that could be used in the Benigno Aquino murder trial as well as hints of unease in the KBL and mounting signs of unpopularity might have pushed President Marcos into "biting a panic button".

But few of the opposition figures who are trying to shape a formula for choosing a candidate to challenge Mr. Marcos foresee him relinquishing power.

"I don't see him resigning even

for five minutes," one of his former ministers said.

According to the constitution, he must resign before calling a new election.

The opposition sees no way around that, even given Mr. Marcos' extensive executive powers to rule by decree, declare a state of emergency or reimpose martial law.

Diplomatic and political sources also believe the odds are stacked against early elections. Mr. Marcos, 67, might only be "testing the water," one Western diplomat said.

"He wants to see whether the opposition really can unite and put up a candidate against him. I think he is bluffing but I also think he is very worried."

"But there might be a very real impeachment case against him even if it gets nowhere," the diplomat said.

He and other diplomats also believe Marcos and his closest allies could be worried the president's health may not stand up to a punishing election campaign by the scheduled date for polls in 1987. They also wonder whether he could campaign now.

The president was seriously ill late last year with what was described as asthma, allergies and flu. But rumours were rife that he was suffering from a recurring kidney complaint and might even have

undergone a transplant.

Opposition politicians believe the threat of impeachment could pose serious problems of Mr. Marcos even though it might never get beyond the committee stage.

They say they have evidence of secret fortunes amassed by him and his "crony" friends as well as misappropriation of government funds and other violations of the constitution.

"If he holds an election for the national assembly or for the presidency, he knows that he and the KBL will be shot out of the water," said opposition leader Homobono Adaza. "I think there are even KBL members who might want but dare not back our resolution."

The opposition, with 58 of the 183 elected seats, is citing "culpable violations of the constitution" and allegations that Mr. Marcos, his politically ambitious wife Imelda and others close to them have investments in the United States and elsewhere totalling millions of dollars.

Mr. Adaza, a prime figure in the impeachment, said filing of the resolution was delayed because "we had a problem in preparing the actual complaint. It should be ready next week."

A new twist is the emergence of documents that could be used in the trial of 25 soldiers and a civ-

ilian accused of involvement in the murder of former Senator Aquino.

Armed Forces chief of staff General Fabian Ver, a Marcos kinsman and close aide, is among the accused.

The U.S. embassy has produced an air force log book indicating that the Philippines sent up two fighter planes to look for and possibly divert to a military base the plane that brought Mr. Aquino back to Manila and his death two years ago.

The embassy said it could produce other documents, mostly statements by U.S. personnel said to have witnessed the reported interception attempt by the Philippine Air Force at jointly operated traffic control centres.

Gleeful opposition legal experts think this would support the original allegation — contained in an official inquiry into the Aquino murder — that it was high-level conspiracy.

Mr. Aquino, shot at Manila airport, was returning after three years of voluntary exile in the United States, hoping to lead the opposition in the 1984 National Assembly elections.

Philippine government and military officials see the embassy disclosures as a further sign of U.S. pressure on Mr. Marcos to implement political, military and other reforms.

WELL, WE were told half the story. We got "Hiroshima, but not Nagasaki." Quite witty, I am not sure; perhaps it was felt that one exposition was more than enough for our consciences and nerves to take. However if, as is possible, the Nagasaki programme was scrapped as a matter of policy, then we, the viewer have been done to disservice. From what I have been able to gather, (reviews in the foreign press, etc.,) the Nagasaki special was mainly composed of various Allied defences and explanations as to why the two Atomic bombs were dropped, and why they should have been, and in the end the programme came down on the Allied side. We all have our differing views on the nuclear debate, ranging from the extremists of both ends through the confused and scared moderates in the middle. On Tuesday night we were exposed to the horrifying facts of what the Bomb can do. On the evidence of that programme the dropping of such a device is indefensible. But ponder this: when Emperor Hirohito decided, on Aug. 14, 1945, (five days after the Nagasaki explosion), to accept the Allied terms of unconditional surrender, he did so in the face of fierce opposition from half his war cabinet; furthermore, later that night a military coup was attempted against the Emperor. If fanaticism such as this was prepared to continue a hopeless struggle, even after the horrific evidence of the two atomic explosions, then how much more prepared would the Japanese high command have been to perpetuate a conventional conflict, which would have resulted — laying aside the Allies claim of one million of their troops — in a cost to the Japanese nation, both military and civilian, far greater than Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Perhaps the Nagasaki programme can be accused of being basically pro-nuclear Western propaganda. But the programme on Tuesday night was, in its own way, propaganda. Problems and differences of opinion can only be solved by debate, in considering both sides to a story. One-sided propaganda, on whatever issue, and however well-meant, in the end only serves to demean the human spirit.

However, last Tuesday night's programme can stand on its own in many respects. For a start, it was one of the most beautiful programmes shown on JTV for a very long time. By beautiful, I mean in the way it stirred the emotions, held the eye, and commanded one to think. The juxtaposition of modern-day colour photography, executed with a superb eye for colour, line and grace, with the simple, grainy monochrome images of 1945, whose violated subjects spoke just as evocatively to the soul, was masterful, as was the decision to use only the voices (or words) of the witnesses. The film needed no narrator to exhort and condemn: the first-hand evidence did that. But the film went farther than that. It seemed also, and without realising it, to tell us something about our own natures and our inability to face the nuclear menace clearly. Hiroshima is now a tourist industry, — and how ironic that the voice that guides visitors through the A-Bomb museum was American. The shot of row upon row of girls feeding information into a computer reminded me of the fact that in the last few years computers — the great God of the modern technological age — have, to our certain knowledge, brought us to the brink of whole-sale nuclear obliteration through malfunctions. (How many similar instances have we not been told about?). Also roost of the 1945 material was shot by the Allied investigation teams on sight. As the victims of flash-burn and fallout paraded across our screens — and one even wore a wooden placard around his neck in the manner of a prison inmate — the awful realisation dawned that watching these pitiful charades of God's creation turn their heads, raise their arms, and try to manipulate their claws of fingers, they were doing so in great pain, confusion and anguish: indeed many were dying. They were performing for their victorious enemy, and he was treating them as just so many laboratory experiments. And it is here that the true terror of the nuclear option lies: it is, in its very essence, a totalitarian weapon. It is totalitarian, first of all, in its effect: the instant, indiscriminate, and complete destruction of everything in the vic-

imity of the blast. (There is a theory that only cockroaches will have any strong chance of surviving the projected nuclear winter of any future conflict but this is only of comfort to cockroaches). In its after-effect of radioactive fallout it, like a totalitarian state, visits death and suffering on innocent future generations. Many a child toils in the Gulag because of the sins of its father or uncle. It is also, and in a far more frightening way, totalitarian in the effect it has on the governments that possess its power. In England Greenham Common is one example; another is the way in which the effects of a nuclear explosion were deliberately understated not only to the public but also to the troops who participated in the tests at Christmas Island in the 1950's, the full extent of which is still emerging now as servicemen press for compensation for cancer and other diseases contracted at the time. Indeed, the present-day HMG pamphlet "Protect and Survive" still maintains the ludicrous view that all you need to survive the bomb is an overturned table and a pile of cardboard boxes. Furthermore, apart from the fact that the only warning a Londoner is likely to get is a big flash and a whoomp (the government could not control a mass panic exodus or panic buying of food stores which a warning would inevitably cause), but there would also be no outside aid of any sort available to survivors within the blast area, for days if not weeks, owing to the lethal levels of fallout. In the wider area of nuclear energy, there are the scandals of Windscale in England, and Three-Mile Island and the Karen Silkwood case in America. Nuclear power has, perforce, resulted in invidious totalitarian attitudes encroaching on democratic ideals of government. (Have you been given an invitation to a fall-out bunker?). Finally, it would be erroneous to think that events such as Hiroshima produce a lasting change in the thinking of the victim; the immediate victim perhaps, but not future generations. One of the most depressing aspects of human nature is the school-bully complex; the boy who bullies because he himself was bullied. In the July 29 edition of this newspaper Professor Hayao Shimizu spoke of his disquiet at the growing tide of

Japanese Nationalism. One of the largest atrocities of the World War II was the Nazi extermination camp, and no-one in this part of the world needs reminding what sort of political monster that helped to create; the same philosophy, and largely the same means. In George Orwell's "1984", O'Brien gives Winston Smith his definition of power: "Power is a boot stamping down on a human face, for ever". Whether that "boot" manifests itself as a riot baton, a hand on the controls of a bulldozer demolishing a family home, or a finger on a nuclear button, it is still power. The nuclear bomb is merely the ultimate manifestation. If Hiroshima and Nagasaki had managed to convince the powers that were to abolish the weapon then and there, they would have been worth it. As it is, the response was to build more weapons of even greater power. Perhaps all we can hopefully do is to row on the placid waters, as the smiling family did in modern-day Hiroshima in the last, poignant image of last week's truly incredible film.

I have spent an inordinate time on this subject, and beg your indulgence, but it is not an issue to be dismissed lightly. However, baving finished, let us, in the space available, see what the week's viewing has in store. Saturday had another episode from "Vietnam" at 8:30, and more of the disgusting moral mess that that created up to 9:15; there was more of the "Live Aid" whilst I could not just about stomach the sleek and sycophantic presenter. It was hoping we wouldn't get too much more from the Brisbane leg of the venture, with its constant assault by Australian heavy-metal merchants. The feature film at 10:15 was "Frankenstein, the Full Story". This 1973 production is over three hours long, and so the second half will be screened at 10:15 on Tuesday. It has an impressive cast, including James Mason, David MacCallum, Michael Sarrazin and John Gielgud. It is only partly faithful to the original story by Mary Wostellhome Shelley, sister of the Poet. For, while it is true that the original story has little to do with the creation of ten-foot tall giants with bolts sticking out of their necks, nor is it, despite the widely-held theory, a moral fable about the



Dame Peggy Ashcroft suffers through playing Shakespeare. Wednesday, 9:10

Dame Peggy Ashcroft suffers through dangers of man playing at being God. The Shelleys and their circles believed in, and practised, a lifestyle of hedonism, outside the conventional moral and religious codes of the times. Writing in the era of Darwin, Miss Shelley was exploring the theory of man acting and existing outside the tenets of society, his struggles against this society, and his ultimate fate as eternal exile. (In this way the Frankenstein "monster" is very much a fore-runner of "Savage" in Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World").

Today, (Sunday), has "Rhoda" at 8:30, and an episode entitled "Love In The Air". There is a "Survival" documentary at 9:10, on the plight of the monkey population of Indonesia, and "Love Boat", part two, at 10:15. The only thing I wish to say about this is that Tony and Jack Tripper had better hurry up if they are to make it back to their home-bases in time. Tony has the more urgent problem, as he is due on parade at 8:30 on Monday in "Who's The Boss?", whereas Jack has a bit more leeway before he has to appear in "Three's Company" at the same time on Wednesday. Monday meanwhile, has a chance of

high playing Shakespeare, Wednesday at 9:10, but not a change of location. Charlie Endell has left our screens, and if he has any sense at all he will also leave Glasgow, to take the money and run. We, however, will be staying in Glasgow for the next six weeks, and watching "Skin Deep," which, unfortunately, does not promise to be as light-hearted an exercise as Charlie Endell was. It is the story of three generations of two families. They are related but inhabit very different social worlds. The differences are exacerbated when the problem of their grandfather arises. There will be no time to lick any wounds at 10:15 though, since this Monday sees the first episode of the second series of "Widows." The abiding impression of the episode last week was that Dolly is probably the best of the bunch, (with the possible exception of Bella). One felt quite sorry for her as she tearfully asked why Harry had betrayed her and also why she still loved him. In answer to the first: because he is a thoroughly nasty piece of work, and to the second: I honestly don't know, love. There'll soon be a chance to find out though, because... here comes Harry. While Dolly is in London

selling off all his possessions and getting a face-lift. Harry is winging it in Rio. Not because he's having a tip-off about the hide-out, but because he's got some loose stashed there. Meanwhile the other girls enjoy their new-found wealth in the night-clubs of Brazil: fiddling while Rome burns.

Tuesday has "Kate and Allie," still desperately trying to get a word in edgeways at 8:30, and at 9:10 the denouement of "Cover her Face" (Felix. Felix, it's got to be Felix). On the subject of murder, by the way, at the moment I can't see myself swanning off to Aqaba in a mobile home. I can't make head nor tail of "Murder in Space" at all. One thing is obvious though: they are such an unpleasant collection of individuals it would have been better for the general good if they had burnt up on reentry. As to who did what to whom and how, perhaps repeated use of the video will provide the answer. Maybe slow-motion will help.

Apart from Jack Tripper flying between different love tangles. ("Lies My Room-Mate-Told Me" at 8:30), "Playing Shakespeare" systematically disorients the bard at 9:10, and "Jessie" has to

provide professional solace to her handsome detective boyfriend when a friend and fellow-cop gets blown away at 10:15 [All this on Wednesday].

Another programme embarking on its second series this week is "No Place Like Home" (Thursday, 8:30): Arthur gloomily faces the prospect of yet another edition to his happy home in the form of a grandchild. Daughters given up for adoption and mysterious benefactors are the challenges facing Cary and Daisy in "Finder of Lost Loves" at 9:10, while adulterous and murderous wives battle it out with diabolical electronic know-how in "Fox's Mystery Theatres" at 10:15. Friday has "Charles in Charge" at 8:30 and desperately trying to get his friend Doug to do the decent thing over some money which the wayward boy has stolen. "Tenko" at 9:10 will see a three-cornered battle between Marion, her hard and haughty husband, and embittered Beatrice over the question of giving evidence at war-crimes, and the evening and the week rounds off with "MacGruder and Lloyd" at 10:15. As long as the computers don't malfunction, I'll be back next week.

Computer wizardry has hit the world forest trade. "Now every producing and consuming country can make use of a global model to predict patterns of supply, demand and prices 50 years into the future."

LONDON — The world trade in forest products has been taken over — by computers. A recently developed global computer model can now predict long-term trends in consumption, supply and prices.

One of the most valuable of natural resources, forests cover a fifth of the earth's land surface. Wood ranks third among commodities traded internationally (after oil and gas), with a global value in 1980 of \$59 billion.

Despite the value of the trade, prediction and analysis of global trends have been relatively unsophisticated. Data on supply, consumption, prices and trade flows were scattered among a number of countries, and were pulled together occasionally by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation. Without a global computer model to synthesise the millions of calculations involved, only "rule of thumb" estimates could be made.

So the implications of major developments in the forest trade could not be assessed. What effect will acid rain pollution have on European timber supplies? Will exploitation of the USSR's huge Siberian and Pacific forests flood the market with Soviet timber and cause prices to fall? Will the less industrialised countries soon be-

ome the major consumers of their own tropical hardwoods, limiting exports to the North?

Answers to such questions can now be provided thanks to work carried out at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). Specialists based in Luxembourg, Austria, have built the world's first comprehensive computer model of global trade in forest products. The IIASA team had the help of forest economists from more than 30 countries, including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, the USA and the USSR.

The huge "Forest Sector Model" (FSM), which can forecast periods of up to 50 years, divides the world into 18 trading regions and balances supply and demand in those regions for 13 different types of forest products, such as logs, lumber, plywood, veneers, pulp and paper. Combining the power of the microchip with economic analysis, the FSM is a tool which can be used to calculate year-by-year prices and trade flows in and between the 18 sectors.

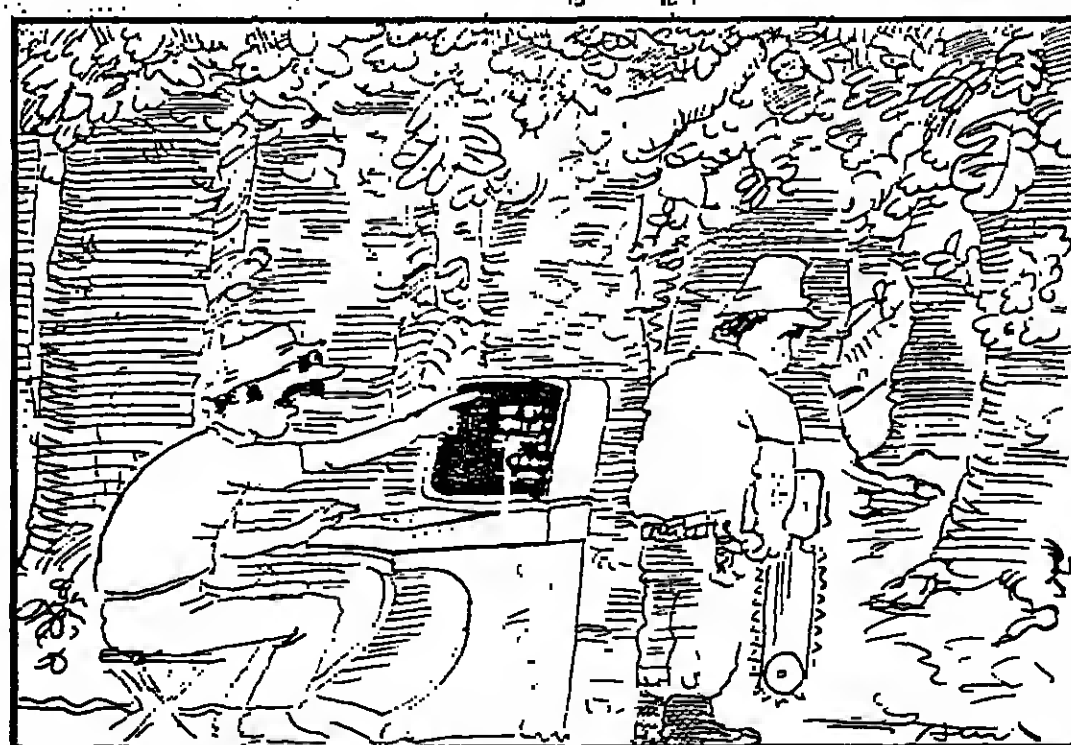
Project leader Dr. Markku Kallio (Finland) says that IIASA will be using FSM to investigate major economic issues in the forest trade. Among these will be the impact of changes in the U.S. dol-

lar exchange rate; the effect of high versus low rates of global economic growth; the results of removing barriers to trade in forest products; the impact of acid rain and climatic changes resulting from increased atmospheric carbon dioxide levels.

Forests in a number of European countries, particularly West Germany, have been heavily damaged by acid pollution, thought to come from power station emissions and car exhausts. European Community countries are only 50 per cent self-sufficient in forest products. They fear that in the short-term, acid damage will flood the market with timber as affected trees were felled, while in the long-term timber supplies in the region will be reduced.

According to Dr. Dennis Dykstra (USA), Network Coordinator for the project, the FSM has predicted relatively little impact by acid rain on Europe's forest products trade. The model was fed assumptions of a large increase in European timber supply (comprised of a flood of acid-killed trees) and a big reduction in forest-growth rates. Computer results indicated a slight initial rise in net supply in the 1980s, since the felling of damaged trees would largely substitute for regular fellings.

There is still considerable scope for expanding the model. Dr. Kallio hopes that future research can look in greater detail at more localised trade issues, particularly those affecting Europe and also



'Now you can cut down that one there!' (Earthscan cartoon)

the so-called "Pacific rim" countries such as the USA, Canada, Japan, USSR and Indonesia.

An important area of research is the possible effects of a new Soviet supply of lumber on the Pacific tropical hardwood trade. The USSR contains 27 per cent of the world's forests (compared to 18 per cent found in North America). Most of the forests in its eastern regions remain untouched, awaiting the development of transport and commercial networks. If

Japan, the biggest consumer of such hardwoods, were to turn to the USSR for supplies, the impact on suppliers such as Indonesia would be considerable.

The FSM is, as would be expected for an international trade mode, very sensitive to variations in exchange rates. The model predicts that should the dollar remain at its 1985 level, the U.S. forest products industry might not survive as a major world supplier, Dr. Dykstra said. If the dollar were to

The IIASA Forest Sector Project is due to finish in August, but about a dozen countries are interested in purchasing a model to run for their own forest services and institutions. One interesting application of the FSM in many developing countries could be the prediction of fuelwood supply and demand, a subject which is programmed into the model — Earthscan feature.

of thousands of private citizens have helped, but the real fundraising is only just beginning.

"To restore the Concertgebouw to its original splendour will require a considerable amount more," he added. The appeal is to continue to raise money needed for a complete renovation.

Under leader Bernard Haitink, the Concertgebouw's resident orchestra, the Concertgebouwkest, has built up an international reputation and is

Today it sees five times as many concerts and entertains half a million visitors. As a result many of the 19th century fittings now need replacing. Plumbing and ventilation systems must be modernised, rooms enlarged and refitted.

By Dominique Jackson
Reuter

AMSTERDAM — Amsterdam's Concertgebouw, home of one of the world's leading orchestras, is to be saved from sinking by a city appeal which has already raised over \$10 million for urgent restoration work.

The fund has just hit its first 35 million-guilder target (\$11.3 million) and the pressing task of stabilising the concert hall's crumbling wooden foundations can now begin.

"The Concertgebouw is a national monument, with an audience wider than just classical music lovers," appeal Chairman Gerrit Wagner told Reuters. "Hundreds of thousands of private citizens have helped, but the real fundraising is only just beginning."

"To restore the Concertgebouw to its original splendour will require a considerable amount more," he added. The appeal is to continue to raise money needed for a complete renovation.

Under leader Bernard Haitink, the Concertgebouw's resident orchestra, the Concertgebouwkest, has built up an international reputation and is

courage, according to Dutch historian Jan Tuin, for they selected an area of marshy ground outside the city limits, surrounded by meadows which was not incorporated into Amsterdam until the turn of the century.

The building now dominates the grassy museum square on the border of the canal-ringed centre and the 'old south' district.

However, Mr. Tat believes that this choice of site may have accelerated the decay of the Concertgebouw's foundations, while lack of funds during its construction may have meant some sub-standard building materials were used.

The Viennese-style Concertgebouw with its facade of classical pillars designed by the then leading architect, Dolf Van Gendt, was completed in 1888. It was originally planned to host 100 performances a year attended by 70,000 concertgoers.

Today it sees five times as many concerts and entertains half a million visitors. As a result many of the 19th century fittings now need replacing. Plumbing and ventilation systems must be modernised, rooms enlarged and refitted.

(Continued from page 1)

South Yemen and Algeria staying out.

"The summit's resolutions are a bright reply to those who believe Arab differences are incurable," the Saudi Press Agency quoted Prince Abdullah as saying. "We may disagree on means but our goals are similar."

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Sey-assah and the Arab Times welcomed the Casablanca summit as a de facto amendment of the Arab League Charter and said that its most important achievement was ending a "fear complex" about Arab unanimity.

"Those who are absent will increase their own isolation, until at last they find themselves far removed from inter-Arab relations," the newspapers said.

Syria condemned the summit.

decisions in its semi-official Tishrin newspaper.

"Sweet phrases the communique contained... (but) majority does not mean or form a decision..." Tishrin said.

Iraq meanwhile praised the summit for supporting its position in the Gulf war with Iran.

"Iraq was very much pleased," said Iraq First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan on his return from Casablanca.

He said Iraq would be "positive and cooperative to enable the committees formed by the Arab summit to purify the inter-Arab atmosphere."

In Egypt, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said, "as usual the summit preferred to refrain from the same old policy of retelling from taking frank and clear-cut resolutions to avoid provoking cer-

tain countries."

Egypt could not attend the summit because it was expelled from the Arab League for its 1979 treaty with Israel, and Egyptian efforts to gain readmission to Arab organisations have been hampered by Syria and Libya, among others.

A minister of the Lebanese government, which followed Syria's boycott of the summit, complained that the summit evaded discussion of Lebanon's problems.

Education Minister Selim Hoss said Arab summits met "time after time to record the futility of joint Arab action at the highest levels."

Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayoub, quoted by the Kuwaiti News Agency, said simply the summit "did not fail, but it did not succeed."

Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said he hoped the Casablanca summit would help clear the air in the Arab World where differences had prevented a summit being held for almost three years.

Sheikh Sabah, who represented Kuwait at the talks, said the Arab World was at a critical stage which required a resumption of talks between all Arab leaders.

He called the formation of the committees to iron out differences between Arab states "one of the tangible and important results of this conference."

Sheikh Sabah was quoted by the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA, as saying on his return that the summit's importance lay not only in the issues discussed, "but also, because it came after a long period (without) any such high-level

Arab talks."

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said there had been no Arab gains since the Arab countries severed links with Cairo six years ago.

In a message read by Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali to a conference of Egyptian expatriates, Mr. Mubarak said "frankly, it would not affect us one way or the other whether diplomatic relations with the rest of the Arab states were resumed or not."

Mr. Mubarak said Egypt had offered cooperation to all Arab leaders to try to end deterioration in the Arab situation, marked by lack of progress on any Arab cause.

"Let me ask, how much Arab blood was spilt by Arab weapons in the past four years... where is

the progress achieved in any Arab cause and what has the Arab Nation gained since it severed diplomatic links with Egypt?" Mr. Mubarak declared.

President Mubarak also warned that Egypt will give a merciless and violent response to any external attempt to undermine its security.

Mr. Mubarak did not name the potential aggressor he had in mind, but the context of his remarks made it clear he meant neighbouring Libya.

"We are committed to non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and we will not allow anyone to poke his nose into our affairs," Mr. Mubarak said.

Mr. Mubarak again praised King Hussein for restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt last September.

Two years ago however, the imposing classical-style concert hall was threatened with closure when a survey revealed that its antique piles were rotting, causing it to sink in places.

Giant cranes and pile drivers are already installed around the Concertgebouw, replacing the foundations which were sunk more than a century ago — work which will take at least a year.

Sinking deep foundations on the sandy banks of the River Amstel is a perennial problem for engineers. To this day there are no buildings above 86 metres in the city centre.

The site of the Concertgebouw was chosen in 1883 by a group of music-loving businessmen who had decided to provide the city with a concert hall worthy of any European capital.

They showed both initiative and

A local grocery chain sold "Chateau Concertgebouw" wine, and Amsterdammers bid thousands of guilders at a benefit auction in the spring for famous musicians to give guest house concerts.

If funds continue to come in, work on the interior could begin in early 1987, Wagner said, adding that despite the mess and noise generated by the builders' camp which has already sprung up around the hall, the Concertgebouw will not close.

If renovations run to schedule the rescue work should be finished by March of 1988, the Concertgebouw's centenary year, giving Amsterdam and music lovers cause for double celebration.

Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia qualify for basketball semi-finals at Arab Games

Shows at 3.30/6/8.30/10.15
TUE 3.15.4.30.6.15.8.30.10.15



S. African armoured column enters strife-torn township

Pretoria expected to announce apartheid reforms

INANDA, South Africa (R) — A column of military and police armoured vehicles wound through this strife-torn township in a show of strength Saturday as the death toll in four days of protests around Durban rose to at least 54.

Crowds of blacks have pillaged and burnt shops and driven Indians from their homes in Inanda, north of Durban, while in black townships dozens have died in faction fights and clashes with police.

Reporters saw 29 vehicles, including two armoured cars and a number of armoured personnel carriers carrying dozens of soldiers, drive through Inanda. An army helicopter circled overhead.

Hospital sources said two people had died overnight, bringing the death toll to at least 54.

Police Saturday raised the official death toll to 53. A spokesman said 36 had died in clashes with

police while 17 more bodies had been found in the townships, "most of them very severely mutilated".

One official told Reuters his hospital alone had treated 113 people Friday, 40 of them with police birdshot wounds but the rest mostly stabbed. Nearly all came from the nearby black township of Umlazi, south of Durban.

Indian vigilante forces have also fired shotguns and pistols at crowds attacking Indian homes and businesses.

Inanda and the neighbouring black township of KwaMashu were quiet Saturday although

police reported continuing arson and looting overnight.

Virtually all shops in the area are stripped of goods and gutted by fire. Officials say there may be a shortage of food.

South Africa, facing growing domestic violence and increasing external criticism, is expected to announce concessions to black opponents of its apartheid system next week. Western diplomatic sources said.

U.S. spokesmen said Washington had been encouraged by the proposal concessions outlined to senior U.S. officials by Foreign Minister P.W. Botha in Vienna over the last two days.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said President P.W. Botha was expected to announce the concessions next Thursday.

The reforms should include South African citizenship for

many blacks now denied it, they added.

Many among South Africa's majority black population are nominally citizens of so-called homelands set up by Pretoria in pursuit of its apartheid system of separate development.

While U.S. spokesmen refused to discuss the contents of what they called candid and important talks with P.W. Botha, which were intended to remain secret, there were some broad hints of what the U.S. officials had urged.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters it was "urgent that there be a dialogue between black leaders and the government aimed at restoring order throughout South Africa and introducing reforms that will permanently bring peace to the townships and to all of the country."

8 policemen hurt in N. Ireland clashes

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (R) — Eight Northern Ireland policemen were hurt early Saturday in a clash with Catholic youths, police said.

The clash came hours after a leading U.S. supporter of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) defied a British government ban on entering Northern Ireland by appearing here twice in public.

Martin Galvin, publicity director of Noraid, a U.S.-based group accused of funding IRA guerrillas fighting to end British rule over the province, appeared Friday at an IRA funeral and later gave an impromptu news conference.

The policemen were hurt in a two-hour confrontation in the early hours of the morning. Republican youths threw petrol bombs and rocks at police who

responded by firing rubber bullets. Five youths were arrested.

The city was tense Saturday as Protestant loyalists prepared to hold the traditional Apprentice Boys' March.

Galvin told reporters he had come to "show that Americans are very concerned about what is happening in the North of Ireland... despite any attempt the British might make to hide what they are doing here."

Police clearly wanted to avoid a repetition of last year's events, when Galvin attended a Belfast rally and a vain police chase ended with another man shot dead by a plastic bullet.

The police action sparked several days of rioting and was condemned both in the North and the neighbouring Irish Republic. But the failure to move against

Galvin this time was strongly criticised by Protestant-loyalist politicians, who accused the British government of failing to act on its words.

The only comment from police Friday was that Galvin's appearance at a Republican funeral would enable him to see for himself the results of Noraid money going to buy IRA arms.

Both Washington and Dublin have accused Noraid of raising funds to buy weapons for the banned IRA, while the group says all money goes to relatives of jailed Republican prisoners.

The Foreign Minister of the Irish Republic, Peter Barry, has condemned a visit by a 120-strong Noraid delegation currently touring Northern Ireland for the third year running.

15 injured in Chilean protests

SANTIAGO (R) — At least 15 people, two of them policemen, were injured and wide areas of Chile were blacked out in a day of protest against President Augusto Pinochet's military government.

Police said two officers shot and wounded during clashes with demonstrators who erected barricades of burning tyres Friday night in working class districts of Santiago.

Priests said at least 15 people were injured in the clashes by stones, buckshot or rubber bullets. Police said about 100 people had been arrested earlier during demonstrations in the centre of the city called by human rights groups to protest at the police role in the murder in March of three Communists.

Police in the city centre fired rubber bullets, water-cannon and tear gas to disperse more than 1,000 demonstrators, some of whom lit candles and distributed flowers in memory of the murder victims.

After nightfall a 1,300 kilometre stretch of the country, including Santiago, was plunged into darkness by a power failure. The leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claimed in calls to reporters that it had sabotaged power facilities.

Power was restored in the capital after about 30 minutes. In the biggest demonstration Friday groups led by opposition politicians and students tried to march on the law faculty of the University of Chile but most were dispersed by tear gas or water-cannon.

Ugandan talks reportedly postponed

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda's military rulers have postponed until Thursday peace talks with rebels which were to have begun in Kampala on Monday and changed the venue to Tanzania, the independent Star newspaper reported Saturday.

Noting highly reliable sources in the ruling military council and among rebel groups, it said the head of the council, Lt. Gen. Tito Okello, would go to Arusha, northern Tanzania to attend the talks.

There was no independent confirmation of the report in Kampala but rebel sources in neighbouring Kenya said they had heard the timing and venue of the conference might be changed.

Two rebel groups, the National Rescue Front (NRF) and the Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEM), have said they will attend the conference and have been accused of attacks on the council to cooperate with the army.

But the National Resistance Army (NRA), by far the biggest and with the most military muscle, has laid down three conditions for its participation.

It demanded a change of venue from Kampala to Arusha was one of the places suggested.

Other conditions were that Gen. Okello would not take part as head of state and that his delegation would not represent the government.

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U.N. expert's study backs Armenian genocide charges

GENEVA (R) — A new study presented to a U.N. human rights body has backed charges that at least a million Armenians died early this century in an act of genocide.

Benjamin Whitaker, a British human rights expert appointed to investigate the Ottoman massacre of Armenians in 1915-16 as a case of genocide.

He presented his revised version of a 1978 study to the sub-commission earlier this week. Mr. Whitaker said the genocide charge was corroborated by reports in U.S., German and British

archives and by diplomats serving in the Ottoman Empire at the time.

"At least one million, and possibly well over half the Armenian population, are reliably estimated to have been killed or death-marched by independent authorities and eyewitnesses," he wrote in the report.

Delegates said the Armenian question would be debated by the Human Rights Commission next Tuesday during its annual session. Armenian separatists who have staged dozens of attacks on Turkish targets in recent years blame Turkey for the massacres.

Peking recognises Nationalists' role during World War II

PEKING (R) — China's Communist government has changed its official view of history and now openly recognises the major role of Chinese Nationalist armies in the World War II defeat of Japan, the People's Daily reported Saturday.

It said Peking's military museum had reorganised its section dealing with the 1937-1945 Sino-Japanese war.

"The exhibition for the first time shows the role of the Nationalist Party in the anti-Japanese war," the official Communist Party newspaper said in its overseas edition.

Until recently Communist historians have said the Nationalists under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek did not generally fight the Japanese and preferred to battle the Chinese Communist forces instead.

"The exhibition lists over 20 big battles where Nationalist troops fought. It fully displays the achievements of the bulk of patriotic Nationalist officers, soldiers and government officials," the paper said.

The exhibition, due to open for the 40th anniversary of Japan's defeat on Aug. 15, also includes a picture of Gen. Chiang, who retreated to Taiwan after his civil war defeat in 1949.

Foreign diplomats said the new policy was part of China's strategy to woo the Nationalists on Taiwan into recognising Peking's authority by offering to let them keep their own army, government and capitalist social system.

Peking describes this policy as a revival of the united front strategy when the Communists and Nationalists stopped fighting after 1936 and joined forces against the Japanese.

Workers, peasants, business people, students, soldiers, Nationalists and patriots from all walks of life helped in the war against Fascism, the paper said.

U.S. officials confident of convicting family spy ring

NORFOLK, Virginia (R) — A former U.S. Navy officer has been found guilty of spying for the Soviet Union and prosecutors say the conviction reinforces their "cast-iron" case in the worst naval spy scandal in U.S. history.

Arthur Walker, a former lieutenant commander, was convicted Friday of all six counts of selling military documents to the Soviet Union and of conspiring with his brother John, the group's alleged ringleader.

Walker, who will be sentenced on Oct. 15, faces up to three terms of life imprisonment plus an additional 40 years and a \$40,000 fine for passing classified documents to his brother in September 1981 and in April 1982, knowing that they would be sold to the Soviet Union.

John Walker, who was arrested on May 20 in Rockville, Maryland, after he left a package containing classified information at a

drop site in a nearby rural area, is to be tried on Oct. 28.

The other two members of the ring, Michael Walker, 22, John Walker's son, who was arrested while stationed on the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz, and Jerry Whitworth, a family friend and naval communications expert, are also to be tried in the coming months.

One of the prosecutors said he believed Arthur Walker's conviction would strengthen "the already cast-iron case" that the prosecution has against the other three.

Prosecutor John Russoniello, who will prosecute Whitworth in San Francisco, added: "I think it's fair to say that in terms of the number of Americans involved, this is the largest spy ring since Rosenberg."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in 1953 for smuggling atomic weapon secrets to the Soviet Union.

At Friday's trial Arthur Walker was depicted by his defence lawyers as a reluctant spy under great pressure from his brother. They contended that he had volunteered vital information to the authorities which had helped them tremendously.

"If he hadn't tried to get it off his chest and voluntarily help investigators, they would have had nothing on him," said Defence Counsel Samuel Meekins. After the trial, however, Meekins conceded that he hadn't expected "any other verdict than guilty."

According to trial testimony Arthur Walker got a job with a defence contractor in Norfolk in 1980 at the urging of his brother in order to gain access to classified documents on navy ships.

Arthur Walker who retired from the navy in 1973, knew his brother was going to sell the information to the Soviet Union, the court was told.

Navy Captain Edward Sheaffer, the senior intelligence officer for the Atlantic Fleet, said the documents detailed the vulnerability of navy ships and would be a "Bible for sabotage" if they fell into the hands of the Soviets.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent Beverly Anders said Arthur Walker was "hooked" into spying for the Soviet Union by his brother, who began paying him large sums for unclassified information.

Anders said Walker admitted to her that he received \$6,000 "up-front money" from his brother for two ship documents that were unclassified.

Anders said the \$6,000 was "a payment in order to obligate him to continue to provide information."

drop site in a nearby rural area, is to be tried on Oct. 28.

The other two members of the ring, Michael Walker, 22, John Walker's son, who was arrested while stationed on the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz, and Jerry Whitworth, a family friend and naval communications expert, are also to be tried in the coming months.

One of the prosecutors said he believed Arthur Walker's conviction would strengthen "the already cast-iron case" that the prosecution has against the other three.

Prosecutor John Russoniello, who will prosecute Whitworth in San Francisco, added: "I think it's fair to say that in terms of the number of Americans involved, this is the largest spy ring since Rosenberg."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in 1953 for smuggling atomic weapon secrets to the Soviet Union.

At Friday's trial Arthur Walker was depicted by his defence lawyers as a reluctant spy under great pressure from his brother. They contended that he had volunteered vital information to the authorities which had helped them tremendously.

"If he hadn't tried to get it off his chest and voluntarily help investigators, they would have had nothing on him," said Defence Counsel Samuel Meekins. After the trial, however, Meekins conceded that he hadn't expected "any other verdict than guilty."

According to trial testimony Arthur Walker got a job with a defence contractor in Norfolk in 1980 at the urging of his brother in order to gain access to classified documents on navy ships.

Arthur Walker who retired from the navy in 1973, knew his brother was going to sell the information to the Soviet Union, the court was told.

Navy Captain Edward Sheaffer, the senior intelligence officer for the Atlantic Fleet, said the documents detailed the vulnerability of navy ships and would be a "Bible for sabotage" if they fell into the hands of the Soviets.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent Beverly Anders said Arthur Walker was "hooked" into spying for the Soviet Union by his brother, who began paying him large sums for unclassified information.

Anders said Walker admitted to her that he received \$6,000 "up-front money" from his brother for two ship documents that were unclassified.

Anders said the \$6,000 was "a payment in order to obligate him to continue to provide information."

CIA report casts doubt on claims of Soviet nuclear superiority

WASHINGTON (R) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has cast doubt on claims by U.S. conservatives that the Soviet Union is on the verge of achieving nuclear superiority, according to a private study released Saturday.

Conservatives, including members of Congress and some Reagan administration officials, say Moscow is on the verge of a nuclear "breakout" and will soon be able to stop incoming U.S. bombers and missiles and knock out nuclear submarine and land-based missiles before they are launched.

But the study by the Centre for Defence Information (CDI), a liberal research group run by retired U.S. military officers, cited a recent CIA report to rebut the "breakout" theory.

According to an unclassified

version of the CIA's latest national intelligence estimate, a copy of which was made available to Reuters, Soviet air defences would not be able to "prevent large-scale damage to the USSR" by U.S. nuclear bombers and cruise missiles for at least the next decade.

At least until the year 2000, the Soviet military could pose "no significant threat" to U.S. atomic submarines carrying nuclear-tipped missiles, leaving them in position to retaliate against a Soviet nuclear attack on ground targets, it said.

It added that despite the increasing accuracy of Soviet land-based missiles, which might be used in a surprise strike against U.S. military command posts, Kremlin leaders "probably are not

confident that they could accomplish these objectives."

On space the report said: "While the Soviets seek to be able to deny enemy use of space in wartime, current Soviet anti-satellite capabilities are limited and fall short of meeting this apparent requirement."

The Reagan administration, which is conducting "Star Wars" research on weapons that could attack enemy satellites and destroy attacking nuclear missiles in space, has voiced concern about Soviet anti-satellite weapons tests.

David Morrison, a CDI defence analyst who evaluated the intelligence estimate, said in the study: "This new CIA assessment could help curb a dangerous tendency to assume the worst... about Soviet military capabilities."

Pope in Ivory Coast after Togo visit

ABIDJAN (Agencies) — Pope John Paul arrived in the Ivory Coast from Togo Saturday and will consecrate a new \$12 million cathedral during a five-hour stay in the West African country.

The pontiff, on a seven-nation tour of Africa, was greeted at Abidjan Airport by veteran Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and government and church officials.

The highlight of the Pope's brief stay will be the consecration of Abidjan's futuristic cathedral, whose foundation stone he laid during an earlier visit five years ago.

After saying goodbye to a cheering crowd singing Auld Lang Syne in Togo, Pope John Paul was seen off at Lome Airport by President Gnassingbe Eyadema. A crowd of Togolese sang, danced and waved flags and handkerchiefs in farewell. During his two-day stay in Togo the Pope had a colourful encounter with animist

sorcerers and sounded a warning against a too-rapid replacement of remaining white missionaries in the Roman Catholic Church by African priests.

In a brief farewell speech at the airport, the Pope declared his "gratitude to God... for the happy moments, vitality, prayer and warm welcome" he received from the people of Togo.

He spent 44 hours in this West African country of 3 million people at the start of his seven-nation tour.

On Friday, the Pope flew to Togo's scorchingly hot interior for talks with Eyadema and to ordain 11 Togolese priests.

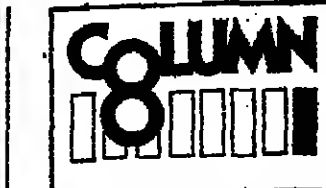
In four speeches delivered Friday, the Pope never used the expression "Africanisation," generally employed by African nationalists to designate their campaign for ousting the remaining expatriates from trade, industry, administration, technical services and churches in black-ruled nations.

But in an unmistakable rebuke to Africans pressing such demands, the Pope said the white missionaries — who account for nearly half of Togo's 193 Roman Catholic priests — render a service that "is very considerable and necessary and a witness to the universal church."

"They deserve a very vigorous gratitude," he declared. "Without them, the church would not have been implanted here," said the Roman Catholic leader.

He repeatedly urged Togolese Catholics to seek peace and harmony with their countrymen of other religions, particularly with the nearly 70 per cent majority which continues to follow ancient animistic tribal cults.

In a gesture enthusiastically approved of by many Togolese, he met a group of tribal "priests of the sacred forest," including traditional sorcerers, faith healers and snake worshippers.



Spain's first legal abortions performed

OVIEDO, Spain (R) — Spain's first two legal abortions were performed in the northern city of Oviedo, hospital officials said. A 21-year-old with hypertension was the first to have a pregnancy terminated since a law came into force last Friday legalising abortion in cases of rape, danger to the mother's life or malformation of the foetus. She was a heroin addict. The second patient was a 22-year-old whose request for the operation had been turned down by several doctors in the nearby city of Gijon despite evidence that her foetus probably had a congenital disease that had already affected her two previous children. The doctors in Gijon signed a conscientious objectors' list exempting them from carrying out abortions. Spain's right-wing medical establishment has attacked the abortion law and a recent poll showed that only 12 per cent of doctors were willing to terminate pregnancies.

Peking sets up robot research group

PEKING (AP) — Peking has set up its own research organisation to study robots and how they may be applied to society, a Chinese newspaper reported Saturday. The Peking Robot Research Association will promote the application and development of robotics throughout the city's municipal regions, the Peking Daily said. "Robots are a product of the vigorous development of modern science and have an enormous influence on mankind's production and lifestyle," the paper said.

Police hunt for 'sneak killer'

LOS ANGELES (R) — A "sneak killer" believed responsible for the murders of 13 people is being sought here in one of the biggest manhunts since the "hillside strangler" case eight years ago, police has said. Sheriff Sherman Block said the "sneak killer" — who creeps into homes at night and attacks his victims as they sleep — was being blamed for up to 13 murders and attacks on 17 other people. Los Angeles residents have been warned to lock doors and windows at night and to install outside lighting as precautions against the killer. A task force of 25 detectives, aided by local police forces, is hunting for the murderer. The last such police operation was mounted in the "hillside strangler" case in 1977, in which two men were convicted of killing 10 young women in the Los Angeles area.

Opera stars plan their own Live Aid

LONDON (R) — Some of the world's biggest opera stars are planning a concert to raise money for African famine victims modelled on the highly successful Live Aid rock event last month, a spokesman for several stars said. Tenor Luciano Pavarotti, mezzo-soprano Agnes Baltsa and tenor Jose Carreras will be in the star-studded lineup at Italy's Arena Di Verona on Aug. 18, publicist Don Verona said when he announced details of the event in London. "I think a number of them got together and said: 'Look, if they can put on a Live Aid concert, why can't we do the same?' he told a news conference. Organisers also hope to recruit tenor Placido Domingo, soprano Kiri Te Kanawa and composer-conductor Leonard Bernstein, he said. Funds will go to UNICEF and other charities providing aid for the starving in Ethiopia and Sudan, he added. The twin Live Aid concerts in London and Philadelphia, which featured some of the biggest names in rock music such as Paul McCartney and Bob Dylan, raised more than \$50 million for starving Africans.

China finds capital of earliest dynasty

PEKING (R) — Chinese archaeologists are now sure they have discovered the capital of the Shang, China's earliest proven dynasty dating back 3,600 years, the China Daily said Saturday. The find was first announced in March last year when it was hailed as the most important in China in recent years, but it could not immediately be verified. Now radiocarbon dating techniques, newly-found relics and historical records have convinced Chinese scholars from the Institute of Archaeology that Yanshi in Henan province was the site of Shang's capital, the paper reported.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

THE TALE OF THE SIX OF HEARTS

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for these hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A J
♥ A 9 7 3
♦ 8 2
♣ J 9 6 5 3
WEST
♠ K 10 8
♥ Q 5 4
♦ J 10 5
♣ A Q 4 2
EAST
♠ 9 8 4 3 2
♥ 6
♦ A Q 7 4 3
♣ 10 8
SOUTH
♠ Q 7 5
♥ K J 10 8 2
♦ K 9 6
♣ K 7

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♣ 4 ♣ 7 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

The Six of Hearts had a scornful air as he addressed the rest of the pack. "Your hands are all so pedestrian," he lamented. "Either you win tricks or you lose tricks, or you get discarded. One hand looks pretty much like the other."

"Now if you are really interested in a good hand, let me tell you of the time I helped win a world championship by not being played at all I

was part of a hand that could, at best, be described as mediocre, but see how the play developed.

"My expert won the ace of diamonds at trick one and shifted to the ten of clubs. Declarer ducked, our partner won the queen and cashed the ace to complete the defensive book."

"Now all dummy's clubs were high, and declarer's only problem was the trump suit—he no longer needed the spade queen. If he could pick up the queen of trumps, he would bring home the contract."

"The percentage play was to try to drop the lady, but declarer tried to pull a fast one. He won West's spade shift with the ace, and immediately led the jack of clubs. Had East used poor, lonely me to ruff, it would have been all over. Declarer would overruff and lay down the king of trumps, and when East showed out the finesse would be marked."

"Fortunately, my young man was made of sterner stuff. He discarded a spade, as did declarer. Declarer tried one more time. He led another high club. Again East refused to ruff, and declarer shed his last spade."

"The moment of truth had arrived—declarer was down to nothing but trumps. He reasoned that East had refused to ruff to protect his trump holding. So, not naturally, he cashed the ace of hearts and led toward his king, only to learn that it was West's trumps that East was protecting. Down one."